material final gains on last evening's figures; that,

after 23%, at final and best figures was & higher. The Northern Pacifics, after declines of 1@11 per

cent, closed 18 higher than yesterday. Western

Union, after 754 and 764, at 76 was 19 higher than at yesterday's close. Central

and Hudson, on the report referred to, sold

down to 114; but it later rose to 11578 and at that

for its final figures shows a gain of 7s per cent, and

## BAD FOR SHERIFF DAVIDSON.

CHARGING FOR PRISONERS NOT CARRIED. ONE OF THE SHERIFF'S CLERKS ARRESTED ON

LEAVING THE WITNESS-STAND. The special committee of the Assembly which is investigating the city government had an interesting session in the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. The inquiry was confined to the Sheriff's office. The fact was brought out that under the ordinance allowing the Sheriff \$1.75 for each prisoner conveyed from the Tombs to the courts, he charged last year for nearly 2,600 oners more than were actually conveyed by him; and received pay from the Controller on these false statistics as submitted in his sworn vouchers. Sheriff Davidson testified that he did not have per sonal knowledge of the manner in which his bills were made up, but relied on his subordinates. It was shown that under the act passed by the last Legislature transferring certain prisoners from the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to the Sheriff 456 prisoners had been so transferred. The Sheriff charged the city a full day's board, according to his bills, for prisoners who came under his care late in the day, and another full day's board for the day on which such prisoners were discharged. The Sheriff declined to answer questions in regard to the sums he paid for his nomination. He said his net receipts last year were only \$44,998; but the committee decided to examine his books in order to get at the facts

Hugh Donnelly, William N. Penney and Robert Lindsay, of the District-Attorney's office, testified as to the actual number of prisoners conveyed from the Tombs to the General Sessions Court. It was stated that the Sheriff charged for the conveyance of prisoners on Sundays and at other times when the courts were not in session. Warden Finn, of the Tombs, testified that he signed statements of prisoners conveyed from the Tombs to the General Sessions Court, as requested by the Sheriff's officers, on their representation that the figures corresponded with those on the prison lists. Since this investigation began he, for the first time, ascertained that this was not the fact.

Jacob A. Wertheim er, a clerk in the Sheriff's office, who made up the vouchers on which the Sheriff drew the money for the transfer of the prisoners, gave confused and contradictory explanations of his method of making out the statements. He said he was under the impression that the Sheriff conveyed the prisoners from the Police Courts to Blackwell's Island, though the Sheriff had previously testified that he never did so. Mr. Wertheimer said that he included a part of such transfers, taken from the Police Court books, in his statements, and that placing them each month under the head of "prisoners transferred from the Tombs to the Court of General Sessions" was a "clerical error," although he wrote out the heading each time himself. He said it was a "clerical error," although he wrote out the heading each time himself. He said it was a "clerical error," although the wrote out the prison to certify to false lists was another "clerical error," Upon the conclusion of Mr. Wertheimer's testimony he was placed under arrest on a warrant charging him with conspiring to defraud the city. Julius C. Lulley a bookkeeper in the Finance Department, testified that the books showed that Willam A. Butler retained \$36,659 in fees received by him other than those received for searches. tions of his method of making out the

### THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The chairman, Mr. Roosevelt, and Messrs. Erwin, O'Neil and Welch were present, fogether with Wheeler H. Peckham and Charles P. Milier, counsel for the committee. Sheriff Davidson was promptly on hand, accompanied by his counsel, W. Bourke Cockran. Mr. Miller took up the examination with the lists presented by the Sheriff at the request of the committee. In reply to

questions the witness said:

All bills are audited in the Controller's office. All charges made are at the regular rate allowed by the Board of Aldermen. I am informed generally of the service performed. The exact details are left to Under Sheriff Stevens. He has various clerks under him. These are paid by me. No clerks in my office act independently. They receive their orders from myself or the Under Sheriff. The bills are verified by me as made out by those in the office.

A list of the employes was taken up, including men who perform elerical work in the office, who serve notices and who take persons to and from the courts, the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and to Sing Sing, and who are paid annual salaries by the Sheriff. The list was gone over in detail. The city, the Sheriff said, did not vide anything but the pay rolls of the office and some lesks, to which he had made some additions. No fees were paid to any subordinates. The attention of the witness was called to a statement which he made the other to the effect that he had four men to attend to the purside work connected with the City Prison, and he was nsked if he was correct in that statement. He replied:
There are two men who do that work, and they are as

sisted by two others who get the number of prisoners transferred throughout the city. These do other work

transferred throughout the city. These do other work besides.

Q.—Are you familiar with the manner of zetting your statements as to the number of persons carried by you in the van! A.—I have trusted to Mr. Stevens in such matters. Under the old Dorgan charter of 1683 I have the custody of all criminals. Under that authority these feems in my quarterly bill are made up. The driver of my van reports to Mr. Stevens daily and weekly the number of persons he takes to and from the Tombs. At the end of every ment he instructs Mr. Werthelmer to get the number of prisoners taken out of the Tombs on requisition from the District Autorney. Mr. Werthelmer authority that to Mr. Stevens, who compares it with the statements received from deputies.

CARRYING PRISONERS CONSTRUCTIVELY.

#### CARRYING PRISONERS CONSTRUCTIVELY, Miller called attention to the manner of making

out bills for transportation of convicts and asked:

Q.—What authority have you for charging for any persons except those conveyed at \$1.75 a head from the City Frison to Blackwell's Island, the House of Refuge and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions!

A.—The authority under the constitution. All persons convicted and under sentence are under the charge of the Sheriff and he alone is responsible for their transfer to the various penal institutions to which they are sentenced I charge for every prisoner convicted and sentenced in Police Courts in the City of New York.

Q.—What prisoners do you take from the Jefferson Police Court! A.—I transfer them virtually to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. out bills for transportation of convicts and asked :

oners of Charities and Correction.

Mr. Erwin - How do you transfer them? A.-I have my

Mr. Erwin.—How do you transfer them? A.—I have men go there and ascertain the number of convictions. I do not perform any labor or service. I simply claim that I am authorized by law to collect \$1.75 per man for every prisoner convicted that is had in the Police Court, and who is sent to any of e penal institutions.

2.—Without rendering any service † A.—I stand ready
newform the service, but the Commissioners of Charities

orm the service, but the Commissioners of Charities procedon kindly render it for me. The amount is by law and I claim I have the right to charge it.

ined by law and I claim I have the right to charge it.

Q.—Do you give your instructions to the commissioners in writing I A.—I do not know what histractions may have passed from my under sheriff to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Q.—The persons conveyed in that van and of which a list is given to the under sheriff is of persons conveyed from the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and the lists made up at the end of the month at the Tombs are also lists—are they not—of persons conveyed from the City Prison to the General Sessions? A.—They are simply copies of the grison lists. They make a transcript of so many a day and it is signed by the Warden and the paper is filed by me as a sub-voucher. I presume these sub-vouchers are in the Controller's office.

Q.—Do you mean to say that on that sub-voucher and included in the number on that sub-voucher are certain persons not actually con-

Q.—Do you mean to say that on that sub-voucher and included in the number on that sub-voucher are certain persons not actually conveyed from the City Prison to the court? A.—Yes, str. Q.—The sub-voucher which is furnished and which is certified by the Warden or his representative in each month says that a certain number of persons have been conveyed somewhere. The total as appears in that sub-voucher is made up, first, of persons conveyed from the Tombs to the Courts of General Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer is made up, first, of persons conveyed from the Tombs to the Courts of General Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer and other courts, second, persons who are brought up on habeas corpus to the Supreme Court, and third, it also includes the number of persons who have been up before the judges in the various police curts and have been by them sentenced to different institutions on the Islands, so that each mouth that sub-voucher should contain, aside from the number of persons actually conveyed by you to and from court, an additional number which would correspond with the number of persons turned over by Police Courts to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to be conveyed to the Island. Is that a proper statement of the case! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—After prisoners are transferred and taken charge of by you in the County Jail, who has charge of them I.A.—The warden and his keepers.

Q.—Is a record kept in the juil for the time each prisoner and show the time he is to be confined, and at the end of that time he is discharged.

Q.—You received an additional appropriation this year the end of that time he is discharged.

Q.—You received an additional appropriation this year because of the passage of an act requiring the feeding of more men! A.—Yes, sir. I based the amount asked on the monthly bills for the past year. I think! I asked for \$25,000 or \$27,000 for Ladlow Street Jail. I got about \$10,000 extra for that purpose.

Q.—What time of day do the prisoners generally come!

ld you charge him seventy-five cents for his A.—That is a question I cannot answer. I

would not be carried into effect. Queen was the law days and part of two days! You take a man to-day at four and discharge him to-morrow at four. You keep him one day and charge for two. Here is the case of one man committed to date from including the 13th to including the 17th. The number of days charged for is five. How do you account for that! A.—That can probably be better explained by my cierk than by me. I presume they charged for one day for part off a day.

REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT ASSESS-Mr. Miller then asked the witness the following ques-

Did you pay anything to any political organization be-

Mr. Coctran advised the Sheriff not to answer. The chairman explained the object of the question as being put with a view to ascertaining whether persons minated to the office were not taxed heavily by their party organizations, in the expectation that if elected the candidate, by reason of his enormously lucrative position, would contribute largely in return for political purposes. A recess was taken for fifteen minutes for consultation by the committee. On reassembling, the following [ques tions were asked by Mr. Miller:

Did you have any understanding or agree-ment, expressed or implied with any per-son or persons, that if elected you would pay to him or them any sum of money prior to your election or during the continuance of your term? A.—I decline by advice of counsel to answer the question on the ground that anything I may have said or done respecting the proceeds of my office or my private means is not within the legitimate scope of the inquiry directed by the Legis-

lature.

Mr. Peckham—We will state that the inquiry is made in order to see whether the office of Sheriff is not of such large profit that obtaining it has become a matter of profit to political organizations in awarding nominations for election.

election.

Mr. Miller—Have you since your election paid any sum of money to any person or body because or on account of your election to office! Mr. Cockran offered the same advice and the | witnes

replied: "I decline to answer, upon the same ground." Q.—Did you agree or promise to pay to any person or body any sum of money in consideration of receiving the nomination of Sheriff! A.—I decline to answer that on

hosimation of sherm I.A.—Leading the same grounds,
Q.—Did you pay any person or body any sum of money
for your nomination, or agree to carry out such arrangement or promise? A.—That, also, I decline to answer upon the same grounds.
Q.—Did you prior to your election pay or agree to pay to
any political organization any sum by way of contribution to expenses of election, and if so, how much? A.—I
decline also to answer that question upon the same
grounds.

Mr. Cockran at this point sought to impress upon the committee the fact that the Sheriff had relied wholly upon his subordinates in connection with the bills rendered.

Did you at any time when any one of these bills was rendered, know as a matter of fact that there was a charge in it for conveying prisoners from police courtai A.—I cannot say that I did. I left that matter entirely to my Under Sheriff.

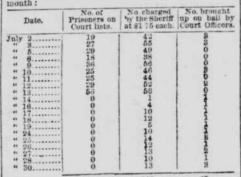
The chairman then reminded the witness of his affidavits

in verification of the bills, and inquired: in verification of the bills, and inquired:

Do you not think that you ought to have known something about these bills, and not waited a year and until an investigation was begun before finding it out? A.—I have entire confidence in my under sheriff. I believe he is right and that I am right. I consider that I have authority in law for the charge, and shall continue it until the matter is disposed of by a court of law.

HOW THE SHERIFF MAKES HIS CHARGES.

Captain Robert Lindsay, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, testified that he went to the Tombs with the prison lists, and returned with the prisoners. The prisoners were put into the Sheriff's van at the Tombs, and the Sheriff had charge of them only while Tombs, and the Sheriff had charge of them only while locked up in the van. The witness testified that he accompanied the van, although he was not a Sheriff sofficer, but was paid out of the city treasury. He said that he furnished the Sheriff with some statistics for use in making returns to the Secretary of State, for which the Sheriff paid him no fixed amount, but by presents. When prisoners were brought to the court for the purpose of accepting bail, the Sheriff did not have charge of them. William N.Penney, secretary and bail cierk in the District Attorney's office, identified the official lists of prisoners conveyed each day from the Tombs to the General Sessions Court. These lists, as compared by the witness and Mr. Peckham with the vouchers submitted by the Sheriff to the Controller, showed the following results for one month:



284 Mr. Penney testified that there were no prison lists fter July 13 except in ball cases, as the courts were not a session during that month after July 13.

THE COURT CALENDARS. Hugh Donnelly, a clerk in the District-Attorney's office, explained the method of preparing the court ca "These," he said, " are prepared the day before. The prison lists consist of names of prisoners that are to be tried on the following day. These are made out in duplicate and sent to the Warden of the Tombs. The Warden receives the duplicate. The following morning the captains of the different parts of the court go to the Tombs for prisoners. These are officers of the court and not attaches of the Sheriff's office. The captains take the prisoners to the Court of General Sessions, and hand over the list to the clerk of the court. No prisoners are brought from the Tombs to the court or District-Attorney's office except upon my signature or that of my deputy chief clerk, though occasionally the District-Attorney or an assistant may sign. The court does not sit on Sundays. There was no criminal court in session in General Sessions 6: Oyer and Terminer after the 13th of July has possible at the sit on Sundays. fore. The prison lists consist of names of prisoners that

ME. WERTHEIMER'S LISTS. Warden Finn, of the Tombs, also testified at length on the general subject of receiving and delivering prisoners and on matters pertaining to the prison lists. He was Wertheimer was sworn and examined. He was shown a number of exhibits which, he said, were made up from the lists held by the Warden and from the number of convictions in the various police courts of persons under

the care of the Sherift.

the care of the Sheriff.

Q.—What papers did you have before you when you made up this fist I A.—I had this prison list and then took the number of prisoners conveyed each day who were under the care of the Sheriff.

Q.—Why did you head this paper "Number of prisoners conveyed from the Tombs to General Sossions "I A.—I made an error in writing it out in that manner.

Q.—At the top of this sheet you have written, "Number of prisoners conveyed from the Tombs to General Sessions, 56." A.—That is the number of persons conveyed by the Sheriff from one court to another, to the Court of General Sessions and to the institutions.

Q.—Then you do not mean to say that on August 1, 1883, there were fifty-six persons conveyed from the Tombs Prison to the Court of General Sessions f A.—I don't know the total number.

Tombs Prison to the Court of General Second don't know the total number.

Q.—I find that on a certain day there were twenty-seven persons on the prison lists. On your return you gave the figure as fifty-five. Did the difference between twenty-seven and fifty-five represent the prisoners convicted that day and conveyed to the island I A.—Yes.

Q .- Did you or did you not believe that the Sheriff act Q.—Did you or did you not believe that the Sheriff actuarity carried in his van or otherwise on that day prisoners who had been convicted in the district courts to the island! A.—I certainly did. Q.—So you felt you were justified in taking the names of the persons convicted and sent to the island! A.—Yes,

Q.—So you felt you were justified in taking the names of the persons convicted and sent to the island! A.—Yes, sir.
 Q.—In addition to the names you got from the prison list at the Tombs, you also added the names of prisoners convicted and sent to the island from district courts?
 A.—Yes, sir.
 Q.—On the 5th offully there were twenty-nine names on the list. You return forty-nine. Were the twenty additional names added to the list the names of those who had been convicted in the different district courts?
 A.—Yes, sir. I think they were conveyed by the Sheriff or under his cave.
 Q.—This list is headed, "Number of prisoners conveyed from the Tombs Prisonto the Court of General Sessions." By referring to the prison list of that day it appears there were twenty-nine conveyed. Now Lask you whether the additional twenty, which appear on this exhibit, and which was furnished to the Controller as a voucher, making the total number forty-nine, consist of prisoners who had been convicted in the district courts other than vagrants on that day and who had been sent to the Penitentiary? A.—Yes, sir.
 Q.—And that is true as to every other case where the prison list do not correspond with the exhibit? A.—Yes, sir.
 Q.—What was your reason for heading it, "Number of prisoners conveyed from the Tombs Prison to the Court of General Sessions" I A.—That was a matter of form.
 It was a form that I had of making up the papers in that way.
 Mr. Peckham—Did you understand when you entered

Way.
Mr. Peckham-Did you understand when you entered

Mr. Peckham—Did you understand when you entered that voucher that it was to be the basis of a bill to be made out by the Sheriff! A.—I did not know what purpose it was intended for. I was told to give the number of prisoners in the care of the Sheriff.
Q.—Did you have any knowledge that he would be paid for this service! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And didn't you understand that it was intended for a bill! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Then fild you not mean that persons reading this bill and who were to pass upon it should understand that it contained a statement of the number of persons conveyed from the Tombs to the General Sessions! A.—No sir. I meant to infer that these were all the persons in the care of the Sheriff.
Q.—Would you not suppose that a person reading this would understand that it was a statement of the number of persons conveyed from the Tombs to the General Sessions! A.—I do not think so. I should suppose they understood that these were all transferred.

EVASIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY ANSWERS.

EVASIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY ANSWERS.

A series of questions was then put by Mr. Miller based upon the vouchers prepared by the witness under the same heading, and which corresponded in number ctual transfer of prisoners. William Costello, assistant clerk in the Sheriff's office

WERTHEIMER HELD IN \$10,000 BAIL. On the evidence before the Assembly Committee concerning the money received from the city by the Sheriff for the transfer of prisoners. Charles P. Miller, counsel to the committee, made an affidavit before the District Attorney charging clerks Jacob A. Wertheimer

ums of money from the Controller on false vouchers. It sets forth that during 1883 an amount aggregating ab \$5,000 was feloniously obtained in the manner stated by presenting and receiving money on vouchers for the transfer of prisoners from the Tombs Prison to the General Sessions Court largely in excess of those actually removed. The matter was brought to the notice of Justice Duffy, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused men. This was given to Detective Serreants Reflly and Dorsey, but they were instructed by Mr. Miller not to arrest Costello, there being no evidence against him. Wertheimer was taken to the Tembs Police Court about 5:30 p. m. The prisoner was informed of the accusation and he stated that he did not desire to say anything, but asked to be admitted to ball. Justice Duffy fixed ball at \$10,000 and announced that he would require as surety a real estate holder. The prisoner could not procure such a bondsman up to the time that the court was closed and consequently he was sent to the City Prison. An examination into the charges will be held to-day. eral Sessions Court largely in excess of those actually re-

THE HART-TOWNSEND SUIT.

ALL THE EVIDENCE PUT IN. THE CASE TO BE SUMMED UP ON MONDAY-HOWE & HUMMEL'S LETTER TO ROBERTS.

When the Hart-Townsend libel case was called yesterday morning in the Supreme Court before Judge Van Vorst every seat was taken. There were a large number of newspaper men present, and in the audi ence were some well-known theatrical people and police officials. Mr. Evarts began the ceedings by making some extracts from Truth contain vicious attacks on George Alfred Townsend, and then read the complaint in the case of Eugene J. Post against the Local Publishing Company, of Stamford, Conu., the pub-lishers of Iruth, in which it is charged that Hart and others conspired to issue stock of the company illegally. In the complaint Hart is claimed to be insolvent.

Charles W. Fuller was the first witness. He testified that on March 15, 1881, Truth published a totally unjusti. field attack on him. The article was read and the witness characterized it as blasphemous and obscene. It was written in the style of the Song of Solomon. He saw Mr. Hancock, who was then managing editor of Truth, in relation to the publication and was referred to Howe & Hummel. He asked to see Mr. Howe and was told that he had lost his wife. Withit a week he again called at Howe's office and was informed that Howe was on his bridal tour. He procured an !adietment against Hart and others, but the case was no tried. A fetraction of the libel was published in Truth on September 2, 1881.

Whitelaw Reid testified that he had known George Alfred Townsend for fifteen or sixteen years, and that his

standing as a journalist was good.

"What is the general character of Mr. Townsend!" asked John D. Townsend. The question was objected to and excluded on the ground that the defendant's general character was not in controversy. An exception was taken.

alled, but his evidence was not taken, on similar grounds John D. Townsend said he was prepared to call several other gentlemen to testify to the general character of his client, but to save time he would simply take an exception n their cases to the ruling of the court. The case for the lefence was then rested. Hart, the plaintiff, was called to the stand in rebuttal

He testified that a large part of the information on which the articles attacking General Garfield as a bribe-taker and perjurer were based was taken from the campaign Text Book furnished by the Democratic National Committee. He denied that he ever told the witness, Ryan, that he would attack the Manhattan Beach Company on the sewerage question. He said that he made investments in mining stocks on the advice and at the instance of George D. Roberts and lost in every in-stance. He lost altogether between \$15,000 and \$18,000 It was in consequence of this loss that a suit was threatened against Roberts. He also testified in regard to the Kirkland House register and the circulation Truth. On the re-cross-examination Mr. Hart said that Howe and Hummel appeared for him in the Post suit. He had not sworn to any answer in that suit.

Q .- Why did you make attacks on Mr. Roberts after you had lost money in mining stocks ! A .- Because I found out the character of the man.
Q.—Why did you not get a judgment against him! A.—

I thought it better to lose the money and expose him, and thus prevent him from fleecing the public any further. Q.-Had you any documentary evidence against Mr. Roberts † A.-No, sir.

Hart further testified that Mr. Selover was to be brought in in the conspiracy proceedings. The envelope in which the money-letter came to him was handed to the witness, and he to d the jury the changes which had been made in Anthony Comstock testified that he had known Joseph

Hart for about two years and considered his personal character good. Truth had attacked him (Comstock) and he demanded reparation, which was made. On the he demanded reparation, which was made. On the cross-examination, Mr. Townsend read some bitter and scurrilous attacks on Mr. Comstock from Truth. Inspector Byrnes and a number of other witnesses testified as to the general good character of the plaintiff. David Carvalho explained the work of the experts in determining that the envelope in which the money letter came to Hart was fraudulent and that the name which had been on the envelope originally had been crased, and that of Morey substituted.

Chief Justice Noah Davis was the first witness called after the recess. He testified that the Morey letter and Kirkland House register had been put in evidence in the trail before him and identified them.

"Do you remember an application before the General

rial before him and identified them.

"Do you remember an application before the General
erm of the court over which you are Presiding Justice
or the disbarment of William F. Howe?" asked Mr.

or the dispariment of william F. Hower asked Mr. Townsend.

The question was objected to and ruled out.

The question was objected to and ruled out.

W. H. Henry, of The Heraid, after testifying to Hart's haracter, declined to answer questions as to what he hought of the attacks of Truth on The Heraid and Mr. teanest, and would not say whether or not be considered ruth a "high-toned paper." He thought it would injure im with his paper to answer the questions.

R. G. Jayne testified that he was employed by Hart to erret out the truth of the Morey letter business.

"Did he tell you that the thing originated with the semocratic National Committee I" was asked

"No, I first told him that I thought it came from sem."

hem." Hart told the witness in November, 1880, that the pub-cation of the Morey letter had injured the circulation of the paper.

James T. Clark, cashier of Truth, denied that he told the

James W. Charles warner and Co.'s advertisement cas renewed, Truth would attack that firm.

James W. Pratt, managing editor of Truth, denied seorge D. Roberts's statement that he had told Roberts hat Hart or Truth would attack him if he did not pay ack the money lost by Hart in mining speculations.

mack the money lost by Hart in mining speculations.

"We rest,' said Sir. Newcombe.

"That's our case," responded Mr. Townsend.

After consultation with the jury, Judge Van Vorst adourned the case until Monday morning, when the council will sum up and the case will be given to the

The fellowing is the full text of the letter sent by Howe & Hummel to George D. Roberts, which was put in evidence on Thursday:

Hummer to George
noe on Thursday:

Law Office of Howe & Hummer,
87 and 89 Centre, and 136, 138, and 140 Leonard
sts., New-York City.

William F. Howe.

Jan. 23, 1882. William F. Howe.

GEORGE D. ROBERTS, Esq.

Sig. We sent to your office to request you to call on us and word was left to that effect, but massuach as you, have not respected, we respectfully notify you that we have been retained by Mr. Joseph Hart to institute legal proceedings against you for conspiracy. Before taking the case into the courts we will wait until Wednesday next to confer with you or your attorney in reference to an adjustment of the matter. Respectfully yours,

HOWE & HUMMEL.

# PLEASANTRIES BETWEEN COUNSEL.

The Marié-Garrison case was continued at No. 2 Wall-st, yesterday before Referee Theodore W. ounsel for plaintiff, and Henry L. Clinton and Melville

C. Day, of counsel for the defendent, were present. J. B. Osborn, general manager of the Illinois Central Hatiroad, August Belmont, the banker, and A. S. Hatch, president of the New-York Stock Exchange, were examined by the plaintiff's counsel as experts concerning the securities of the Missouri Pacific Reliroad during the

years 1877, 1878 and 1879 in particular.

Counsel for the defendant as usual objected to nearly every question asked the witnesses, and on being ruled against by the Coure, took exception invariably. One question by Mr. Conkling Mr. Day asked the Court to rule

it on the ground that it was unintelligible. Mr. Conkling-Nothing is unintelligible, except my earned friend Day, at present. Mr. Day-This trial is a mockery of justice

Mr. Conkling-Let that statement go on the record.

nay want to use that against Mr. Day some other day. him: "How would the title of a railroad being in jeopardy affect the value of the securities of that road i" Mr. Belmont-I should refer that question to my

Mr. Day-Would you buy or handle such securities 1 Mr. Belmont-I would not. The public would do that

A long argument took place as to the admitting of a hypethetical question put by Mr. Conkling. Messrs. Clinton and Day both spoke at length. Mr. Conkitng-I want to associate my name with this

debate, for I see that it is going to be historic. I shall present in the final argument of this case—if I live to see that distant time—certain points which I will briefly touch on here. After finishing his argument Mr. Conkling announced that the case for the plaintiffs was all in, except that they

wished to propound one question to one more witness as Mr. Day made a somewhat rambling address. Mr. Conkling (interrupting)-Supposing you leave your

phrases I won't say damnable phrases and go on with

this case.

Mr. Clinton—I do not wonder that counsel has the idea of speed in his mind. He has just received word that the fastest horse in America has been named "Boscoe Conking." He has the letter in his pocket notifying him of that fact, and also that the writer intended to support Roscoe Conkling for President. Believing that he will reach that office as fast as that horse can run, I do not wonder at the speed of counsel, for he seeks to get this case through before he has to assume the duties of the White House.

Mr. Conkling—Brother Clinton has struck a faster gatt than that horse will ever go.

CIVIL NOTES. Horace Russell, William C. Church and Hosea B. Perkins were appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, commissioners to fix the value of the land in Front-st., used by the elevated railroad, in which the Court of Appeals has decided that Rufus Story has an easement.

Twelve attorneys and counsellors at law were

sworn in before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Among these was Sherman Evarts, who with William R.

Barbour was especially commended by the examiners for his proficiency in his professional studies. The General Term of the Supreme Court af-

firmed the decision of Justice Larremore that Caroline Harbeck was never married to John H. Harbeck. The woman brought her suit for an absolute divorce. She had been married to Andrew Moutgomery, and alleged that she supposed her husband deal when Mr. Harbeck began living with her. There was no religious or civil marriage. Her husband subsequently died.

Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday denied the motion for an injunction in the suit of William C. Fitzsimmons to restrain Genera Guilermo Nanne and the Central American and Pacific Railway Company from transferring \$150,000 in bonds, which the plaintiff alleges is due to him. The plaintiff declared that General Name had agreed to give him a share in the concession for the railway, if Fitzsimmons could secure a purchaser for the concession within six months. Judge Wallace says the condition was not fulfilled, and the complainant's case, therefore, fails.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, refused to set aside the proceedings under which the Commissioners of Assessment and Estimates for the Improvement of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek were appointed. He holds that the Legislature had the right to convey to the United States the right of way through the property involved in the improvement; that the proposed use is for public purposes; that a pledge of compensation for the lands used is as sured by act of the Legislature; that the land is to be taken under the right of comment domain; and that the acts of the Legislature relative to the matter are Constitutional.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Feb. 1 .- In the Court of Appeals

ALBAN1. Feb. 1.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:
No. 42—Lonis A. J. Hollis, executor, respondent, agt. George Hollis and others, appellants. Argued.
No. 74—Josephine Todd, respondent, agt. Albert Weber and others, executors, appellants. Argued.
No. 60—Herman Vedder and others, respondents, agt. William Mudgett and others, appellants. Argued.
The following is the day calendar for Monday, February 4. Nos. 31, 11, 37, 68, 69, 27, 25, 21.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Feb. 1.-The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as fol

No. 628—Canal Bank and others, appeliants, agt. R. G. Hudson and others. Submitted No. 628—Canal Bank and others, appellants, agt. R. G. Hudson and others. Submitted.

No. 239—William Walsh, appellant, agt. J. D. Mayer & Co. and others, and No. 507—J. D. Mayer & Co. and others, appellants, agt. William Walsh. Armed.

No. 241—W. T. Washer and others, plaintiffs in error, agt. Builitt County. Argued for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for defendant in error to file brief to-morrow.

No. 245—The Atlanta and Charlotto Air Liue Railway Company, appellant, agt. Charles H. Fond and others; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed; clerk's costs to be paid by appellant.

trict of New-1078. Distinsion, appellant.

So. 2.6 - The City of McGregor, plaintiff in error, agt.

So. 2.6 - The City of McGregor, plaintiff in error, agt.

Charles F. Crosby, executor, and others; in error to the Circuit court of the United States for the District of Iowa. Dissinssed with costs, on stipulation of counsel, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa.

No. 248-The Freedman's Savines and Trust Company, appeliant, agt. George Earle. Argued.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO MARKETS FIRM.

THE BEARS ACCOMPLISH LITTLE-SMALL DELIVER-IES OF PROVISIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 .- Early to-day it was supposed that the deliveries of all sorts of property were to be very small. To-night a careful inquiry shows that, in fact, the deliveries of wheat, corn and oats were large but the deliveries of provisions were exceedingly small The packers, it is set down, are holding the product for higher prices. It is said that wheat ledged with Messrs. Poole, Kent & Co.; corn went freely to Eggleston. The latter is a professional carrier" of property. It is part of the gossip to-night that "Old Hutch" who has been buying very largely of May corn, has made some sort of a dicker with Eggieston, and that as a result the latter, who was carrying wheat, delivered out his wheat and is now carrying corn intead.

Only about one-half of the 4,000,000 bushels of contract corn came out. The rest is held by Baker, Lindblom, Rumsey and the other large houses, who have cus-tomers with good staying qualities, and who are believers in corn. Of 28,000 barrels of pork coming to Hutchin-son, only 4,500 barrels were delivered. Of a very large block of pork coming to another large office a still liveries about which there was a good deal of misapprehension until quite late, there was very little of interest in the markets. They were, however, all pretty strong, and all closed higher than last night.

and all closed higher than has highs. The receipts of corn were large, and the grading turned out nearly 50 per cent of contract corn. All the influences except those immediately about the grain, pits were bearish, yet prices went up.

Provisions and grain were not in the same situation. There were only 16,000 hogs at the yards, and shippers and packers were competing with each other. Pork and hard as a consequence advanced. May pork touched \$16.70, the highest figure yet this season. There was a subsequent decline, but the close on the call was \$16.62½. Lard was steady all day, and closed at the highest point, \$9.37½ \$9.40. Yesterday there were only 19,000 hogs at the yards, and one-third of these were sent East. The little packers have became tired of competing with the big houses and the rich shippers, and have some of them shut down. May wheat closed has hight at 97%, it opened this morning at 97% and spedily went up to 98½. May corn opened at 57%, and advanced a cent a bushel. Both wheat and corn were duil but strong all day. The wheat bears said that its price was sustained by the advance in the provision pit. The sellers of pork said that it would go right down except for the advance in grain. There has been some big buying of both wheat and corn while there was no very heavy concentrated selling. Everything closed at the top tonight, and the feeling was strong, but the market was all day under the control of scalpers, and is as likely to go down as up to-morrow. The receipts of corn were large, and the grading turned

### MATTHEW ARNOLD'S LATEST VIEWS.

wn as up to-morrow.

"Has your reception in this country met with rour anticipations?"

"Oh, yes, entirely. This is my first visit to the United States, and I may say that I am highly pleased with it thus far. I cannot tell you how I was struck with the appearance of your great river when I first saw it. All my life I have wanted to see the Mississippi River, and I had a fair view of it as we rode along its bank, and when we crossed the great bridge. All my life I have wished to see the junction of the two rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi, and having been in St. Louis I would feel that I had neglected something if I returned East without seeing this junction."

"May I ask you what is your general impression of America I"

Americal"
"Well," replied Mr. Arneld, after thinking a moment, and gazing intently at the carpet, "there are certain things that Englishmen don't like in America at first. I speak frankly, you see, but I suppose you desire my impressions."

pressions."
"Yes, sir; but Englishmen usually visit us bringing with them a feeling of prejudice mor or less pronounced, do they not I' cannot say that, you know. As I say there are certain things they don't like. The country is so large, so yast, and there are so many things they consider comforts which they do not get here; they have to help themselves; this is particularly the case at the railway

aking of English literature he said: "Most of In speaking of English literature he said: "Most of the news concerning literature I get from your papers, which discuss it very thoroughly. I saw a notice recently that they had had a meeting in Chicago where Mr. Lairi Collier spoke upon Positivism, and the newspapers took up the subject and discussed it thoroughly. It is a good thing for literature, these public discussions. It is wonderful bow, with only an intervening space of 3,000 miles, you are so completely cut of from England; it is wonderful when we consider that one language is spoken by the two countries. Now in France, where they know nothing of any country but their own, you will find one hundred copies of The London Times where you find one in America.

merica."
"It is natural for an Englishman to swear by The intest" Times?"

"No, they don't swear by it exactly, but they expect to see it. Its circulation is universal among the upper classes; there are other papers beadles it, but they naturally want to see The Times. There is The Standard, a penny paper, which is quite as well written as The Times and has perhaps as much news, but then one feels if he has not seen The Times that he has missed something. It will be like going to a new world to fail back again into the routine of English habits, which is so unlike any other routine."

ther routine."

And Mr. Arnold sighed as he thought, probably, of the leasure he had experienced in his daily perusal of The mes. By the way Mr. Arnold, what is your opinion of

"By the way Mr. Arnold, what is your opinion of American newspapers?"

"Well, they are given over to what Americans call news, which is of a highly sensational character. I was struck with that, but not so much as with the ability and enterprise displayed in the editorial management, and the publication of news which it must be difficult to collect. They pay a great deal of attention to polico news. I suppose it is the demand of the population that gives the character to the newspapers. I admire the ability and enterprise of the conductors more than the taste of the public. The newspapers are written for the world of consumers whose taste needs improvement rather than an increase of ability in the management. I find it, the newspapers here what we expect to find only in The Police News or Resynolds Weekly Newspaper. But still I can admire American newspapers for the great ability and enterprise shown in their management.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

Actual Sales. Closing

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.				prices.		Shares	for its final figures shows a gain of 's per cent, and	
	Op'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Bid.	Ask'd	Sold.	Lake Shore at 9912 shows a final gain of 12s per
b & 8ns	181	131	131	131	133	140	10	cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was a
& NY A L pf.	54	131 813 563 544 87	54	657	813g	821 <sub>2</sub>	12,010 3,350 700 2,085	special feature; it rose from 12012@1203s to and
nt of N J	533 86	87	531 <sub>4</sub> 86	54 % 86%	551g 862g	54.4	3,350	closed at 1217s, and Reading advanced from 5314
n Pacific	*/1314	64	6334	633	637	647	2,085	to 5414. With the exception of an improvement of
& O lst pr & O 2d pref	16	233 <sub>4</sub>	16	237 16	16534	174	300	for Wabash preferred and 1 per cent for Missouri
& Alton,	118	119	13912	140	119	140 1194	9,450	Pacific, the Southwestern list shows immaterial
do pref	145	1453	145	14519	1465	14719	73,992	changes. The market closed excited and strong.
M & St P	117	117	117	117	1164	119 to 147 to 100 to 117 82 to	100	Government bonds were dull but strong: bids for
StP M & O do pref	924	93	9214	93	934	934	700 650	the 412s were 18 higher. Annexed are the closing
Bur & Q	1224	1224	1224	1225	1925	824 934 123 118 614 1217 1084 914	700 310	quotations:
RI&Pac CC&I d. L.&W & H. Canal	62	63	62	62	61	6112	100	U.S. 4 12 1891, reg. 113 1 113 U.S. cur. 6's. 1896131
AH Canal	107	1053	10712	1081	188	10819	33,542	U.S. 4 91591, cou.114 114 U.S. cur. Va. 1897133
& 1610 G	21 125	21	191	121	121	913	2,450	U.S. 4 bs 1891, reg. 1131, 113 b U.S. cur. 6 a 1896, 131 U.S. 4 bs 1891, cou. 114 b 114 b U.S. cur. 6 a 1897, 133 U.S. 4 1897, reg. 1232, 124 U.S. cur. 6 a 1898, 135 U.S. 4 a 1897, cou. 1232, 124 U.S. cur. 6 a 1899, 137
T, Va & G pr. arlem ous & Texas.	194	194	194	194	193	198	100	U.S. 3 per cents 100 2 Dist. Cot. 3-65s 112 U.S. car. 6's, 1895 Ex-interest
ous & Texas.	8814	8314	9111	991	88	8319	300 100	
B. & W	174	1749	17%	8314 1749 9019	99%	18 991 <sub>4</sub>	21,200	State bonds were quiet; Louisiana consols sold
E. & W	97% 18	18	18	18			100	up to 7712 seller 30 against 76 day before yesterday.
ong Island ouis & Nash	49	491	1477	49	49	49 m	13,353	Of city bank stocks the sales included only St.
anhattan	46%	464	463 <sub>9</sub>	461 <sub>2</sub>	46	47 58	100	Nicholas at 104.
em. & Char	36	216	36	36	36	37	100	The business in railroad bonds covered a large
LS& W, pref.	917e	92%	91 34	923	3319	85	900 100	variety of issues, principally in small amounts.
. & St. L	16	16	16	16	16	1642	150 200	Prices were irregular. Erie second consols were off
K. & T	2014	205	201	2014	33 20%	2012	1,005	12 at 9134, but recovered to 9234. Missouri, Kansas
o. Pacific orris & Es	90%	124	124 144 114	124	1237	124	10,500	and Texas seconds were 12 higher at 6612; general 6s were off 1s at 807s, and the general 5s sold at
YS&W pri	1419	14%	144	14%	14	1.5	300	1 68 Chesaneake and Onto mats, series D, were
Y. Cent Y C & St. L	914	38.19	19	9	1 19	94	4,845	higher at 98, and the currency 68 sold up to 400
Y.L.E.A.W.	1 25.34	26%	884			263	7,000	485s. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were
YO&W	1114	1174	11	11	1114	113	800	10 higher at 6712. Canada Sonthern 5s rose 12 to 9612, and Central and Hudson debenture 5s sold at
Y L & W	88	88 22%	21%	223	224	225	4,125	1044 @ 1044a. West Shore and Dunalo miss os
on pref	47	47	849	46%	46%	4634 50	18,292	again were active at declining figures, ranging from 535s to 52@53. New-York Elevated first 7s
in & Miss	225	222	2214	225	2212	22%	800	were strong up to 118, and Metropolitan first 6s
R & N	241	19:	25.1	91 24 4 15	2434	93	34,825	rose & to 105. Flizabeth, Lexington and Big
D & F	1.0	15	15	544	15	154	4,100	Sandy 6s were up 34 to 104. East Tennessee, Vir-
Ft W & Chic.	133 3	13334	133 9	1331			120	ginia and Georgia consol 5s were cff 3s at 72, and Richmond and Danville debentures were easier at
P Car Co	114	1135	1134	1134	113	1144	} 875	60%. Rochester and Pittsburg incomes rose from
ens & Sar	142	143	142	11319	142	145	100	56 to 60. The St. Paul issues were all strong at
& W Pt	271 <sub>3</sub> 151 <sub>2</sub>	27 4	2712	27-2	27	284	100	full figures. Dubuque and Dakota firsts sold at 9812@98. Northwestern debenture 5s and Chicago,
och & Pitte	152	49	49	15%	15%	165	700	Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were strong at
L, A & TH	91%	93	547 The	93	92	98	500	94 for each. Wabs-h general 6s declined from 65 to 63/2/6312. Northern Pacific firsts were in better
nion Pac	1934		773	20 7934 1634	70%	7543	83,525	to 63/26312. Northern Pacific firsts were in better demand and up from 9838 to 100/20978, and Oregon
abash	264	16% 27% 123% 76%	26%	2730	27%	167a 274a	1,200	and Transcontinental firsts were steady at 7112.
do pref ank & M U Tel	128 9	1231	12850	1237	123%	194	21,332	Denver Rio Grande and Western firsts were I per
m Express	1 1/10/19	37.6				A.1056	335	eent higher at 69. Union Pacific firsts were off 4
& F Ex	105	105	105	105	1.711138	108	6,000	at 113%, and Central Pacific firsts were % lower at
og Mt Coal	84%	85	34	34	34	3414		The business of the Sub-Treasury for the week
							999 414	anded to night includes receipts of \$8 859 131 and

Sales for the day .... \* Ex dividend. † 48% seller 80 days. GOVERNMENTS.

5,500 Atlantic & Pac Inc.

Den & R G 1st con

3.000 103% 5 2.000 103% 5 1.000 103% Nor 4.000 104 Eric 7s Cou Gold 9 0.000 128 Eavlie & T H 1st 1 3.000 94 2

3,000 ...... 94 H & st J 8s con

5,000 .... 94
Kansas Pacific ds
Den div ass'ntd
10,000 ... 10d l<sub>2</sub>
Keokuk & Des M's

CLOSING PEICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 17 Wall-st.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1884.

D & R G W 1st 4,000......69 Erie 7's consol gold 22,000 ....128

U S 4s Registered .....123% BONDS AND BANK STOCKS Lehigh & Wilkesbr | Conp G Bonds con assented 3.000 104 Northwest deb 27.000 121 10,000 10,000 Alabama Class B

000 92tg N NA&Clat

43 Louisv & Nash

Ch Bur & Q deb 5s Lon 

N YCent 1st co

Y Cent ext

n & Trans 1st | Canada South'n 1st | Furranteed | 2,000 | 96 to | 10,000 | 96 to | 10,000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Old demand legal-tender notes, \$349,739,696 Certificates of deposit. 14,560,000 \*Fractional currency 6,888,428 Gold and aliver certificates. 200,830,631 Total.....

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money.

Principal outstanding \$66,623,512 \$66,623,512 Interest accrued and not yet paid. 1.388,705 \$323,117 Interest paid by the United States, 50,222,003 61,100,700 Interest repaid by transportation of 17,631,894 17,816,101

On account of-Civil and miscellaneous.

\$8,646,757 2,862,407 1,254,715 395,821 67,752

Total \$11,287,153
In London British consols, after opening at yesterday's quotations, closed at 1017-16 for both money and account. United States bonds were tregular; 4a were 's lower at 126'4, and 4'2s were 's lighter at 116's. American railways generally were lower in response to yesterday's late home markets, but later partially recovered outhis morning's early quotations from here. At Paris French 3 per cents rose to 77.55 francs. RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO. Third week in Jan ... \$52,555 \$50,076 Inc. \$6,521 Jan. 1 to Jan. 21 ... 155,481 172,256 Inc. 13,775 HIZABETH, LEXINOTON AND BIO SANDY.
Third week in Jan. \$0,966 \$10,479 Inc. \$513
Jan. 1 to Jan. 21. \$2,967 \$1,129 Dec. 958
EAST TENNESSEE, VIBGINIA AND GEORGIA.
July 1 to Dec. 31. 1882. 1883.
Gross Earnings \$1,941,444 \$2,305,945 Inc. \$367,521
Operating expenses. 1,155,719 1,230,922 Inc. 51,203

Imports of dry goods at New-York:

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

the basis of 15@18 cents for grain from

at 1134, and Central Pacific firsts were \$\frac{3}{2}\$ lower at 11142. The business of the Sub-Treasury for the week ended to-night includes receipts of \$\$8,859,131, and payments of \$\$8,106,187, leaving the general balauce at \$126,031,985, against \$125,279,041 January 25, showing an apparent gain of \$752,944. But deducting from the receipts \$2,350,000 and from the payments \$2,169,358 for certain items of transfers which only affect the Sub-Treasury's account with the General Treasury, its true gain, as affecting the banks, is \$572,302. To-day's operations covered: Receipts, \$922,969; payments, \$1,928,357; currency balance, \$9,078,680; coin balance, \$116,953,305.

Money generally loaned at 2 per cent on call, and 953,305.

Money generally loaned at 2 per cent on call, and exceptionally at 3 and 12 per cent, and closed 12 @2 per cent. @2 per cent.
The Clearing Honse statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$127,554,857; balances, \$6,268,-

lows: Exchanges, \$127,554,857; balances, \$6,268,750.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$764,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts \$417,312.

The foreign exchanges were hardly as firm to-day as they were yesterday, although the imports of dry goods at this port for the week were on a liberal scale. Quotations, however, are unchanged, and are for business as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4 854, and \$4 884 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.184, and 5.155 for francs; 954 and 955 for reichmarks; 40 and 404 for guilders.

The following is the public debt statement issued on February 1, 1884, compared with that of January 1, 1884:

Interest-Bearing Debt.

Jan. 1, 1884. 259,060,000 737,032,750 274,937,250 315,150 14,000,000 Feb. 1, 1884, 250,000,000 787,641,050 274,708,850 307,950 14,000,000 Bonds at 4 per cent
Bonds at 4 per cent
Bonds at 5 per cent
Refunding certificates
Navy Pension Fund \$1,276,885,150 \$1,276.657,856 11,831,895 9,183.519 Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity Principal \$15,138,795 Interest 336,196 Debt Bearing No Interest.

\$346,739,650 16,880,000 6,987,250 211,387,671 Principal. \$569,219,655 Unclaimed Pacific B. R. interest 4,230 \$581,994,571 4,280 Amount of fractional currency estimated as lost or destroyed, \$8,375,934. Total Debt. \$1,861,243,600 \$1,870,000,592 12,172,324 9,498,361

... \$1,873,415.924 \$1,879,498,953 Available assets...... \$375,374,200 \$393,415,233 Debt. less cash in the Treasury.\$1.498,011,724 \$1,480,083,720
Decrease of debt during the month 11,858,004
Decrease of debt since July 1, 1883 65,007,483

17.631.894 17.816,101 mails, etc 17,631,894 17,810,101 By cash payments 5 per cent net earnings. Balance of interest paid by the United States 40,935,001 42,680,499 The payments made from the Treasury by war-rants during the month of January, 1884, were as

| Earnsas Pacific ds | 25,000 | 961s | Union Pac 1st | 120 | 100 | 104 | 1,000 | 961s | 1,000 | 961s | 2,000 | 113 | 2,000 | 113 | 1,000 | 860 | 87 | 2,000 | 113 | 2,000 | 113 | 2,000 | 103 | 1,000 | 860 | 87 | 2,000 | 103 | 2,000 | 13 | 3,000 | 104 | 2,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE. Number of miles 1882 1883.5 Third week in Jan. \$40,359 \$43,096 Jan. 1 to Jan. 21 113,761 128,673

| Yesterday, To-day, | Yesterday, To-day, | Water Powor | 218 | 228 | Little R. & Pt.S. | 20 | 20 | Roston Land | 618 | 6 | N. Y. & N. E. | 13 | 12 | 22 | A. & T. Land(6778 | 118 | 116 | Roston R. R. & S. | 12 | 122 | A. & T. Land(6778 | 118 | 116 | Roston R. & R. & S. | 12 | 124 | A. & T. Land(6778 | 118 | 116 | Roston & Roston R. & Roston Net earnings for 6 mes. \$755,745 \$1,072,063 Inc. \$316,318

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

of the cut rates, which was understood to be on the basis of 15@18 cents for grain from the basis of 15@18 cents for grain from Chicago. On that report there was a momentary further depression, from which, however, there was a quick recovery, and later a steady improvement that lasted till the close of business. Louisville and Nashville stock again was scarce for delivery and commanded from 1s to 14 per cent premium for use, but the stock is exceptional in closing no higher than yesterday—49—after a decline to 477g. St. Paul was second only to Union Pacific opened at 773@771g and after 887g@89@883g, later rose to 903g, at which it closed. Union Pacific opened at 773g@771g and later sold at 80g 793g. Of the Northern Pacific family Oregon and Transcontinental is the only stock that shews any